

The original experiment of applying a mercurial gauge to the grape-vine, first tried by the Rev. Stephen Hales, of England, one hundred and fifty years ago, was repeated May 9th, and a pressure of 49·52 feet of water obtained May 24th. This is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than was observed by Hales. The peculiar features of the pressure of the vine-sap are:—its lateness in the season; its apparent independence of the weather; its uniform and moderate rise, day and night, to its maximum; its very gradual decline to zero without any marked oscillations; and its constant and almost unvarying suction of from 4·5 to 6·5 feet of water, manifested from June 20th to July 20th, when the observations ceased.—*From the Eleventh Annual Report of the Massachusetts Agricultural College*, January 1874.

The Bogotá Cat (Felis pardinoides, Gray).

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

In the 'Annals' for 1874, xiii. p. 51, I gave the reasons for differing from Mr. Elliot's opinion that the cat I named *Felis pardinoides* in the British Museum, received from the Zoological Society as coming from India, was the same as *Felis Geoffroyi*. At the same time I observed, "the Indian habitat has not been confirmed; and the species has a very South-American aspect."

The British Museum has received, from Mr. Edward Gerrard, a cat from Bogotá that I have no doubt is the same species as the typical specimen of *Felis pardinoides*; but it differs from it in being a nearly adult specimen, as is proved by the examination of the skull; and it has a more fulvous tint, and the fur is softer; but this may only depend upon the age and season in which it was killed.

This species of South-American spotted cat has the small head and much the character of *Felis macroura*; but the tail is rather tapering and not so long; instead of having the few broad black rings of that species, it has a larger number of narrow black rings, which are interrupted on the lower side, and these rings on the hinder half of the tail are broader and more distinct than those of the basal half. The spots on the body are much more numerous; and those on the hinder parts of the sides are pale, surrounded behind with an imperfect ring of small black spots.

The Habitat of Pelargopsis gigantea.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

21 Opernring, 4. Stock,
Vienna, 23/5/74.

DEAR SIRs,—In the note on the "*Habitat of Pelargopsis gigantea*" in your Journal (May 1874), line 6 of the text, is a misprint in the fifth word. It must be "Joló," and not "Toló."

You will oblige me by rectifying this in your next number, as this misprint is disagreeable in a note wherein I correct the statement of another.

Yours very truly,

A. B. MEYER.